

The Pensacola Journal

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WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
Escambia Hotel.
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Lewie House.
Merchants Hotel.
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Thompson's Book Store.
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Wagenheim's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

Comparison of Deaths in 1878 and 1905.

About as encouraging a feature of the yellow fever situation as we have seen may be found in the comparison of the present New Orleans death rate with the death rate in that city during the epidemic of 1878. The New Orleans Picayune makes that comparison as follows:

September has long been reckoned the most fatal month when a visitation of yellow fever was afflicting this city, and it has heretofore always proved to be so. In past epidemics, not only did September give the largest number of deaths, but it gave the highest record of mortality in a single day.

For instance, in 1878 the greatest mortality happened on Sept. 3, when 92 deaths occurred, while the total deaths from yellow fever during the month showed 1,853, an average of over 63 for each day. In this visitation of 1905 the greatest number of deaths reported was on Aug. 27, when a total of 13 was recorded. One-third of September has passed away, and on yesterday, the 11th, no death from this disease was reported, and from the first discovery of the fever here in July to the present time there have been only 316 deaths.

Compared with all past experiences on the subject, the results attained are truly remarkable, and they cannot but create a large degree of confidence in and admiration for the manner in which a great fight against disease in this city has been carried on. This is not only a remarkable showing but it is a most reassuring one as well. It demonstrates conclusively that the mosquito theory, on which the yellow fever fight is now being conducted, is correct in every respect, and that the only way to get rid of the fever is to get rid of the mosquito first.

This time it did not happen in Kansas. It is in Michigan. Up there the pure food people have decreed that the red lemonade in the circus will have to be cut out. If this thing continues, what few of the cardinal American institutions we now have left won't last much longer.

Birmingham's Little Hold-Up Game.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: Among the skin games practiced by some of the quarantine authorities, the following is the worst we have noticed:

This little question of paying a dollar for a passport out of Birmingham is exceedingly annoying, and it is hurtful to business. A man comes in here on business, and, wanting to return, is taxed a dollar. There is no question about his health or infection. It is merely a question of a dollar. A protective quarantine is one thing and a tax for a health certificate without regard to health or quarantine is quite another.—Birmingham Ledger.

The Ledger speaks of this hold-up proceedings as a matter of annoyance and as being detrimental to business. Folks elsewhere will apply more vigorous names to a practice which is as humiliating to Birmingham as it is soiled and aversive. We are inclined to the belief, too, that this bandit-like ransom fee which travelers have to put up before leaving the Birmingham den is as illegal as it is outrageous.

A person leaving Birmingham cer-

tainly cannot contaminate the health of that city, though if he brings with him any of the spirit of the sordid quarantine there he might pollute the morals of the place of destination. It is simply robbery to make a man pay a dollar in order to leave the city, especially if he is bound for a point that does not require a health certificate from Birmingham's Board of Health.

We are all the more surprised at this cheap John hold up on the part of Birmingham, as it has led the world to believe it to be a wealthy, thriving and progressive city, where municipal confidence games would be deemed too small to be countenanced.

If it had been said in 1878 that by September the fever would be surrounded and the death rate reduced, even for one day, to nothing, the people would have held up their hands in astonishment. We see this apparent miracle performed in 1905, however, but the preparation of it has been so systematic that when it happens we are disposed to take it as a matter of course. In point of fact, we told you so. It is the natural consequence of modern scientific methods, honestly applied.—Mobile Register.

People whose services are at the disposal of the health authorities who are now engaged in fighting the fever here should notify the authorities at once and direct.

The fever report for Pensacola this morning is of a decidedly more hopeful character. It is, in fact, the kind of a report we would like to make every day.

Pensacola is now the headquarters of the executive department of the state board of health.

(Extract from Revised Statutes of Florida.)
"SEC. 766.—PENALTY FOR SPREADING FALSE REPORTS OF DISEASE.—Any person or persons who shall falsely or maliciously disseminate or spread rumors or reports concerning the existence of any infectious or contagious disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished as provided by Section 765."
"Sec. 765. Shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three nor more than six months."

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a

Total of

127,335

COPIES

or an average

4,716

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1	4,350	August 16	4,800
August 2	4,400	August 17	4,800
August 3	4,335	August 18	4,800
August 4	4,400	August 19	4,800
August 5	4,350	August 20	5,250
August 6	5,000	August 21
August 7	August 22	4,800
August 8	4,500	August 23	4,800
August 9	4,500	August 24	4,850
August 10	4,500	August 25	4,800
August 11	4,625	August 26	4,800
August 12	4,625	August 27	5,200
August 13	5,000	August 28
August 14	August 29	4,800
August 15	4,800	August 30	4,800
		August 31	5,000

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day.....4,716
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

PENSACOLA AND THE MOSQUITO THEORY.

Mobile Register.

Some more proof of the mosquito theory: When Dr. Guitierrez, of Havana, lectured here some weeks ago, he stated as scientifically known that: If a mosquito has been applied to a yellow fever patient and that mosquito thereafter to a well person, its bite will produce a case of yellow fever. The disease will manifest itself in about five days after the bite.

Seventeen days, therefore, appears to be the period, roughly stated, between the first case and the second case, called the secondary infection.

In Pensacola the first cases were discovered about August 23 and 24. A mosquito having access to these cases within three days from the beginning of their illness gets infection from them and twelve days later is "ripe" for imparting the infection to human beings. August 23-24 embraced the three-day period. Add 12 days and we have an inside limit of September 5 and extreme of September 8. On or about these dates the mosquitoes carrying secondary infection should be biting the well, and two to five days thereafter there should be a marked increase in the number of cases. Therefore a large increase in cases was to be looked for from September 7 to September 10; and the record shows that the looked-for increase has taken place. From now on, however, there should be a decrease, because as soon as the fever was discovered the screening of the sick began, and this has been persisted in. Few of the stegomyia are getting new infection, consequently there is a lessening of the number of active agents for the spreading of the disease.

The task before Dr. Porter and his assistants is a heavy one, but conditions in Pensacola are more favorable than those in New Orleans, and as good, if not better results should be obtained in Pensacola. We advise that the people of Pensacola be not discouraged. They have probably experienced the worst of the present visitation.

QUEER MANX CUSTOMS.

Why Natives Ate the Meat Before They Supped the Broth.

Peculiar to itself is the code of laws of the Isle of Man. The laws of England have never prevailed there, and some of the Manx enactments are very curious. One of the earliest enjoined "all Scots to avoid the land with the next vessel that goeth into Scotland, upon pain of forfeiture of their goods and bodies to prison." Another enacted that "Irishwomen loitering and not working be commanded forth of this Isle with as much convenient speed as may be" (1561). The first of these laws was the result of a series of raids on the Manx coast by a Galloway rover named MacCulloch. It is said that it was at this period that the Manx custom originated of "eating the meat before they supped the broth," lest they should be deprived of the more substantial part by the appearance at their doors of this Scotchman and his crew. About this time the parish clerks were ordered "to stand at the church doors at the time of service and whip and beat all the dogs." During the seventeenth century a law was made that "whosoever shall be found or detected to pull horse tails shall be punished upon the wooden horse of the parish, thereon to continue two hours, and to be whipped naked from the waist upward."

Manx deomsters—the high court judges—are still sworn, as they have been for hundreds of years, by the following curious oath: "By this book and the contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in the heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, loss or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly between party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish. So help me God and the contents of this book."

Every woman, widow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, whether she be owner, occupier or even lodger, enjoys the franchise for the Manx house of keys elections. Every widow enjoys half of her husband's personal estate and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will. Her written consent must be obtained to all transfers and deeds affecting her husband's property. On the other hand, no married woman can legally own in her own right either money or property in the Isle of Man. She can have no separate estate unless specially provided before marriage.

England's Semitropical Vegetation.

Few people have any idea that within five hours' railway journey from London there is a semitropical belt equal to many in South Africa. Ten minutes only by steamer across the sound from Plymouth will convince the most skeptical of this fact. In the private gardens belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgemore there is one more sheltered than the rest, though only separated by a short but stiff climb from the sea below. Here in the open flourish all the year round fine tree camellias of the true Cape varieties—rich pink and creamy white, one tree exhibiting the peculiarity of both colors blossoming at once; sturdy blue gums grow here twenty feet high; fine clumps of giant and dwarf bamboo, splendid fruit and tree palms, the aromatic nutmeg and other spices, enormous geraniums, ferns from all parts of the world and, last, but not least, healthy oranges, lemons and citrons, all growing vigorously on their respective trees—a wonderful testimony to the mildness of the south Devon and Cornish coasts.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Mrs. Ellen Call Long

Tallahassee Capital.

The attainment by Mrs. Ellen Call Long of her eightieth birthday September 9, suggests this slight tribute of appreciation.

The first child born of American parents in our city, identified with its life, acquainted personally with every governor from Andrew Jackson to the present executive, the friend and companion of those who have made our history, her life has been no ordinary one.

From the days of her girlhood she has been a leader in the social life of the place, exercising a gracious hospitality in the old Call Mansion, where she still resides. Men and women of culture and prominence have been entertained there at many brilliant gatherings, but not these alone; for when times were sad and war and trouble filled the land, she threw wide her doors, and cared for many a wounded soldier or homeless refugee, and her hospitality has ever been free hearted.

Progressive and broad minded, Mrs. Long has been prominent in many public movements. She was Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, and has more recently with equal success represented in our State the interests of the Hermitage Association. She was for years President of the Confederate Memorial Association, and in June of this year completed its history for the Confederate Museum at Richmond. She was for some years Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the purpose of these patriotic societies being truly advanced by her services.

Other causes owing much to her advocacy are the advancement of silk

culture and forestry. For these she has done much both by her pen and her personal influence. It may also be remembered that she represented the women of Philadelphia at the great exposition of Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago.

It is not easy to see how so busy a life has left any time for literary work, but she has written much and well. Her "Florida Breezes" give us a picture of social life in the old days that can be found in no other publication. The stately dames, the beautiful and witty belles, the older men of old-fashioned dignity and bearing and the younger and gayer beaux, soldiers and politicians, Indians and Indian-fighters, pioneers, servants of the bygone days—all these and others live again in the pages of "Florida Breezes." A large and complete history of Florida is now ready for publication, and it is hoped will soon be given to the reading public. Space forbids the mention of many brief works, pamphlets and articles mostly on historical subjects.

In considering her life and its influence, we feel that we may apply most fittingly the words of Matthew Arnold concerning George Sand: "The vibration of her voice will not soon pass away." We must feel "the sense of benefit and of stimulus from that large and frank nature, that large and pure utterance. There will remain an admiring and ever widening report of that great soul, affectionate, learned, without pedantry, human, equitable kind." In her case we shall not err if we adopt the poet's faith. "And feel that she is greater than we know."

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1903, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Guitierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-seven days old. Guitierrez with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyia* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, within three to five days after.)

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, insinuating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before the mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is an non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible

non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting, and that all mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupefy the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

WHY MERCHANTS SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

The attention of merchants and advertisers in general is directed to the fact that The Journal's WEEKLY EDITION is now read by practically every reader in the county outside of the city who does not take the daily.

Advertisements in the DAILY reach practically all of the city people and a large part of the country people; but an advertisement in both the DAILY and the WEEKLY will reach all of them—both city and country.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is a compilation of the local and telegraphic news which has been published in the daily during the week, and it reaches every subscriber in time for him to read on Sunday.

No Pensacola merchant who desires the country trade can afford to stay out of The Weekly Journal.

It is mailed to subscribers for \$1.00 per year, and practically every voter in Escambia county reads it.

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